

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

Our dispatches present a sorrowful medley of collisions at sea, cyclones, railroad, and other disasters. Things seem to have been particularly at sixes and at sevens since our last issue.

On the fifth of last June quinine was put on the free list; and although prices of most drugs have since risen, and the price of quinine has advanced in Europe one shilling, the price per ounce of quinine has fallen in this country from \$3.50 to \$2.90. This is a vast saving, or ought to be, to consumers.

The greenbacks are practically no more in politics than the prohibitionists or socialists. In New York its vote has fallen from 75,000 to less than 10,000; in Philadelphia from 38,000 to 11,000; in Pennsylvania from 81,000 to 15,000; in Wisconsin from 30,000 to zero, and so on through the list of states. Events have driven the third party out of the sea of politics.

The late captain general of Cuban Mariano Campos, is now the premier of Spain; and as such he is doing his best to secure to Cuba the reforms that he promised the people of that island before he returned to Spain. He is encountering a great deal of opposition in the cortes, especially as to the abolition of slavery and tariff reforms. A dissolution of the cortes or a ministerial crisis will probably occur before the Cuban measures are disposed of.

The republican national committee needs a chairman in the place of Mr. Clarendon, deceased, and a secretary in the place of Mr. R. C. McCormick, resigned. It is to meet in Washington on the 17th proximo to organize itself and to select a place for the meeting of the convention. There will be a struggle for the chairmanship. Governor Cornell wants it, and so does ex-Governor Jewell. The former is a Grand man, and the latter is not. The west will get the convention.

There are two things that should not be forgotten in all this activity in the bond market, namely, it has not been clearly established that Mr. Bayard can carry Indiana, the home of De La Maty and several thousands of greenback democrats; and that Mr. Samuel Jones Tilden, the man who now controls the chief offices of the city and county of New York, and the machinery of the party in his state, is not so dead that there is no danger of his resurrection. These two things should be kept in mind by those who want new bonds.

The bad feeling in the republican party of New York shows no signs of abatement. The New York Times of last Saturday says:

Every addition to the election returns brings into stronger relief the weakness of Mr. Cornell as the leader of the party. Your republicanism is now placeless. Mr. Cornell is a dead voter. Accepting the highest figure, Mr. Cornell's vote is 30,000 less than the combined votes of Robinson and Keltie, who were the men of the republican state ticket last year, and the absolute necessity of making a radical change in that management demands no further argument.

The term of the de facto president will be remembered as one of small Indian wars. There was first the Nez Perce war, followed by the Bannock war, the Cheyenne war, the Ute war, and now by the Apache war. In every instance the Indians were or thought they were unjustly treated. Even old Victoria of the Warm Springs Apaches has a grievance, the government having attempted to put him and his band another but hostile band of his own tribe. The various shiftings and manipulations of the Indian bureaus in short kept the settlers on the frontiers in constant danger, and the Indians can be spared.

There is one point upon which all are agreed, democrats and republicans alike, and that is that the next campaign is to be fought out and decided in New York and Indiana. The democrats must have both of them to win. They may carry New Jersey, but still they must have both of the pivotal states. Even if they carry New Jersey and Oregon, they must still have Indiana and New York. With New Jersey, Oregon and California they could spare Indiana, but in no probable event could they spare New York. It would be well to turn these facts over several times during this unsettled period.

We find the following card in the Macon Telegraph from Colonel Harris on the right line. The sum paid the main confederate soldiers is a mere pittance, and we hope they will get every cent of it. No class of citizens deserve more at our hands and receive less than the one-legged and one-armed confederate soldiers. No pensions, no help from the government, they go through life bearing the badge of their courage, struggling as hard to make a living now as they did to protect our people during the war. Colonel Harris was a gallant soldier, and we commend his course to other gallant soldiers in the profession.

Editor TELFORD and MESSMEN: Will you please give notice to the mulatto crippled ex-confederate soldiers of Bibb county that I will cut out after Monday the 18th, the collection of money now due them by the state, in case of the legislature of Georgia recently adjourned. Respectfully yours, C. J. HARRIS.

Attn: Law.

ENGLAND's demands for an inauguration of reforms in Asia Minor will probably be heeded to some extent, now that Russia has advised the porto to accede to them. It is not known exactly what the demanded reforms are, but there is room in Asia Minor for any number of changes of that nature. The whole concern needs reforming; and if England expects to see the task completed she certainly has shouldered a vast deal of labor and responsibility. The Turkish government is hopelessly bankrupt; ministry succeeds ministry, and there is more danger of the entire government going to pieces than there ever was. The nervousness of the Mediterranean fleet of England is thought to have some relation to Turkey's hopeless internal condition. The English premier proposes to be on hand as soon, if not a little sooner, than Russia, if Turkey collapses.

Death of Dr. Lovick Pierce. The news of the death of the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce was not of a character to startle the reader, since it has been so long expected, but it was a fact to call forth from every heart that knew him the profoundest feelings of condolence and sorrow. It is news that will be received throughout Georgia and the domain of

southern Methodism with genuine grief and mourning.

A great spirit has passed from earth to heaven. Perhaps the noblest minister of any denomination who has labored and built up the church history of America in the present century has gone to meet his exceeding rich reward.

The record of his long and exceptionally useful career, which we print to-day, gives but a faint picture of the man and his achievements. He was one of those master spirits that come to the front only once in a hundred years and was one of that band of mighty men who breathed the inspiration of greatness from the early years of this century and have since in every role of life, as illustrated in the heroism and progress of this people. They have blazoned their careers broadly upon the pages of our history and his shines with a lustre that nothing can dim upon the leaves of that volume which records the foundation and progress of religious institutions in our country.

Dr. Pierce was called "the father of Methodism in Georgia," and how incompletely the history of the church in the state would be without entwining it with the record of his labors could only be appreciated by one who should make the attempt. He went to the work of the Master before he had attained his majority. He went forth to the fields with but meager graces and slight education and he had to encounter errors, obstacles and opposition that might well have challenged the best equipped evangelists of the world. His spirit was brave, his faith unflattering, his determination unalterable and his success was prefigured by the earnestness with which he took the first steps to his accomplishment. The fruits of his labors were even grander than his loftiest hopes.

There are those who profess to believe that General Grant would rather be president of a one-house railroad than commander-in-chief of the army and navy of these United States.

THEatre

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the valiant trooper, who sat on his horse at the head of his men, and allowed the Custer massacre to go on without attempting a rescue, is about to be court-martialed for insulting another woman. Reno appears to be about the hardest citizen connected with Carl Schurz's army.

John KELLY should secure him a new boarding-house.

Our republican contemporaries do not have their eyes blinded to true merit. They are all inclined to sympathize with the Constitution as a democratic defeat occurs. We even flatter ourselves that regard for the feelings of the Constitution has kept many a republican rooster from flapping his typographic wings in the columns of some of our more enthusiastic republican exchanges. We seriously trust that before the campaign of 1880 is over, we will have the pleasure of reciprocating this sympathy.

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